The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,431—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Wished, Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows—

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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12 Postage in England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. BUSHEHER, 792 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander ——, on SATURDAY, the 8th February 18 9, at 5 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, Palse Point and at any other place where indicement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busseorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. Smith, on THURSDAY, the 13th February, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, BUNDERABBAS, LINGEH, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEHR, and occasionally BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. KHANDALA, 2,040 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander G. W. Wicks, R. N. R., on MONDAY, the 10th February 1879, at 10 a.m. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Fore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 13th February 1879, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 8th, on the 1st *of each Month*,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	250	170	80	Including Wine.
Suez	350	210	80	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Jaffa	400	300	100	
Beyrout	425	320	125	
Cyprus	450	330	130	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	550	350	145	
Deck Passage			60	Without food.

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.
SUMATRA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st April 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, and CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

G. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hunmaum Street.

Bombay, ——, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,

Captain Jas. C. Shaw.

THIS Steamer will sail for Liverpool direct on the 15th instant, positively.

For passage, &c.

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N. B.—The SPEKE HALL will follow on the 5th March.

CHEAP PASSAGE TO MARSEILLES, GENOA AND NAPLES.

THE JINMAN LINE'S Steamship SCINDIA, 2,000 Tons, Captain Samuel Wiseman, sailing about 15th February.

This well known Passenger Steamer was specially built for the Indian Trade and has commodious State Rooms, and every other convenience. Carries a Surgeon.

TARIFF.

First Class—To PORT SAID	Rs.	320
„ To NAPLES and GENOA	„	400
„ To MARSEILLES	„	420

Children under 3 years free of charge, and up twelve years, Half Fare.

Deck Passage without Food.
To Port Said Rs. 80. | To do. Rs. 30.

Apply to

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

S.S. DIANA, Captain G. Cattich, on the 25th Feb. 1879.
S.S. TEGE, Captain ——, on the 25th March 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For information about the Weekly Mail Service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Feb. 4, 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879.
(*a*) MONGOLIA	3883	530	A. Coleman	10th Feb.
— SURAT	3141	330	W. E. Breese	17th do.
(*a*) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	24th do.
— VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	3rd March
(*a*) MALWA	2035	450	F. S. Tomlin	10th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	17th do.
(*a*) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	24th do.
— CATHAY	2982	450	R. D. Dundas	31st do.
(*a*) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	7th April.
— TRAVANCORE	1980	350	W. Barratt	14th do.
(*a*) HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Reynoldson	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (*a*) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Book Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th January 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	18th Feb. 1879.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	4th March.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. B. Barlow	18th March.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th February 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	3253	450	W. W. Fentiman	28th Feb. 1879
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	28th March.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	25th April.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	23rd May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th January 1879.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, GENOA, AND NAPLES.

S. S. MACEDONIA,

CAPTAIN JAS. LAIRD.

THIS Steamer will sail on the 26th February for the above ports.

For passage, &c.

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

THE FIRST AND THE OLDEST

SELECTION,—From TEAS of more than a dozen Choicest and Best Plantations.

MORTON & CO.,
Sole Agents of Holta tea Co.
54, CHURCH GATE STREET,
Opposite to the *Times of India*.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 26, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Oil, Floor, and Stair Carpet, Glass Inkstands, and Sundry Articles, &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their room in Meadow Street, No. 26, an invoice of, oil, floor, and stair carpets of different sizes—15 by 12, 14½ by 12, 13½ by 12, 12 by 12, 12 by 11, 12 by 10½, 12 by 9 and 9 by 6. Also an invoice of cut glass inkstands, paper weights, paper mashés, writing desks, loose pieces of white mulls, glass crockery and plated ware, children's boots of sizes, argand and kerosine lamps, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8th February 1879.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & COMPANY.

SALE of Stock in Trade of iron, steel, tin plates, rails, &c., at the Carnac Bunder Metal Mart.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 1-30 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above Metal Mart, by order of the Official Assignee, High Court, and in Re Abdoolally Sulimanjee and others, Insolvents, the whole stock in trade of new iron, &c., the same consisting of:—

A large quantity of square, round, and flat iron of sizes and sorts, steel, flat nails, 3 to 6 inches, 1 on plates and sheetings of sizes, 3 to 6 inch C. I. pipes, 2 to 4 sixteenth iron chain, beam scales by William, 1 to 56 lb. weights, cases of tin plates, ½ to 3 inch hoop iron in bundles, old angle and tee iron, iron rails, tiled roof with wooden work, Mehta boxes, and sundry other lots. Property on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co.

Bombay, 8th February 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A revised and largely extended PRICE LIST OF

SELECT CHEMICAL AND MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS,
MEDICINE CHESTS,
PATENT MEDICINES AND SUNDRIES,
SURGICAL APPLIANCES,
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS,
SOAPS, PERFUMES, TOILET ARTICLES,
&c., &c., &c.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT, TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAMMOTH PAVILION, ESPLANADE.

PROPRIETORS—Messrs. NORTON, HENNICKE AND KING.

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, FEB. 8.

PROFESSOR HENNICKE AND THE FAMOUS MERRY-MAKERS.

REDUCED PRICES.

First Class ..... Rs. 2 | Second Class ..... Re. 1
Third „ ..... As. 8 | Fourth „ ..... As. 4

Reserved seats at SOUNDY and Co.
Doors open at 8; commence at 9.

AND
ALL SHOULD SEE
FATIMA,
THE LATEST LONDON SENSATION,
ON EXHIBITION FROM 7 TILL 11 P.M.
ADMISSION—ANNAS 4.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S.S. MACEDONIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

WANTED, EXPERIENCED RAILWAY GUARDS for the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, Mhow. Apply with copies of testimonials to

ROBERT W. L. TOOZS,
Assistant Traffic Superintendent H. and N. State Railways.

Mhow, 1st February 1879.

THE PRINCE OF W. S. & W. COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be FINALLY CLOSED from the 16th instant.

BAPOOJEE NOWROJEE,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 6th February 1879.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT 1866, and of the NARIAD SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, (in Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Office of the above Company has THIS DAY been REMOVED to No. 7, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA,
Official Liquidator.

Bombay, 6th February 1879.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SHARE CERTIFICATES for fully paid up Shares are now ready and can be had, on returning the Banker's receipts at the Company's Office.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

No. 2, Forbes Street, Bombay, 7th February 1879.

CHUBB'S

WRITING BOXES fitted with Tray, Portfolio, Instrument Pad, Note Papers, Envelopes, Patent Inkstand with space for Letters and Papers beneath the tray; size 16½ by 10½ by 7, with travelling cover of strong Basil Leather with strap for the protection of the above box, with a Gold Key.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

TO BE LET, from 1st March, a Commodious and Airy BUNGALOW on Chinchpooly Hill, known as "THE BRAE," now occupied by H. A. Richardson, Esq. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW on the sea side in Middle Colaba. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the lower part of a Commodious BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba. Rent Rs. 90. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

IMPORTANT TO PRESS COMPANIES.

THE PATENT COTTON OPENER.

THIS Machine opens out, frees from dust and seed, breaks up caked cotton and generally prepares dpera packed cotton for pressing.

Over 30,000 bales have already been prepared by the PATENT COTTON OPENER.

For particulars apply to

Messrs. RICHARDSON & Co.,
The Byculla Foundry and Engineering Works, who have been appointed

SOLE MAKERS,

by the Patentee,
Mr. THEODORE KLEINKNECHT.

N.B.—A Cotton Opener is kept for inspection on the premises

Bombay, 8th February 1879.

NOTICE is hereby given, that VISHNU SADASHEW, at present residing at PUNAH, has contracted to SELL to Marwadi AKHARAM FATACHAND and DOWLUTRAM FATACHAND, all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house and premises thereon, standing, situate, lying and being in Jugjiwan Kisa Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhuleshvar, containing by admeasurement sixty-nine square yards, be the same a little, more, or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Mahalkhoré passage, on or towards the west by Jugjiwan Kika Street, on or towards the north by the house of Bhungsali Vithaldass Narotum, and on or towards the south by the house of Davidas Lallookhoy, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 26, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1311 and new No. 8296, and bearing old Survey No. 2940 and new Survey No. 705, with all their appurtenances.

ANY PERSON having any CLAIM upon or against the said property by way of purchase, inheritance, mortgage, gift, or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their offices in No. 1, Meadow Street, Fort, WITHIN FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim.—Dated this 7th day of February 1879.

BALKRISHNA & BHAGWANDASS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

LIFE ASSURANCE IS A DUTY.

INTENDING ASSURERS BEFORE DECIDING WHERE THEY WILL INSURE

SHOULD compare the Rates and Terms of the leading Offices.

A comparative Table will be supplied on application to

MACFARLANE AND GILBERT, SOLICITORS, RAMPART ROW,
Bombay Agents of the
LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HOCKIN'S IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.

Is prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbonic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.

AS A SALINE APERIENT,

It is especially recommended in all cases of

Biliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other AILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary febrifuge. It has stood the test of

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,

and those who have once taken it continue its use, from confidence in its medicinal qualities. As all the ingredients are in one bottle, it will be found most

CONVENIENT OF ADMINISTRATION.

Manufactured only by HOCKIN, WILSON & CO.,
38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.
Wholesale Agents:

Bombay: Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
Calcutta: Messrs. SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.
Herbet's Realistic Assumptions of Modern Science Examined	8 12
Griffith's the Kaolish, its past history, present condition and future prospects	13 4
Duff's (Grant) Miscellanies, Political and Literary	6 12
Trollope's Chronicles of Barsetshire, 3 vols.	10 8
Blackburn's Pictorial Notes in the National Gallery	2 0
Mason's Year Book of Facts in Science and Art, 1879	1
McCarthy's History of our own Times, from the Accession of Queen Victoria to the Berlin Congress, 2 vols.	15 0
Fitt's Covert-side Sketches	6 12
English Men of Letters—Gibbon, Shelley, Scott, Johnson, and Hume, each	8
Nature Series—sound, by A. M. Mayer	2 4
Goethe's Faust, (Bohn)	2 4
„ Dramatic Works (Bohn)	2 4
Stanford's Atlas for Indian Schools	2 12
Hart's Quarterly Army List, corrected to 1st January	6 12
Royal Navy List, corrected 1st January	2 0
Hutton's Art of Thinking	5 8
Murphy's Habit and Intelligence	10 0
Adcock's Engineer's Pocket-book 1879	3 12
Who's who ? 1879	2 0
Fairbairn's useful information for Engineers, 3 vols., New Edition	21 0
Dickens' Mystery of Edwin Drood	2 8
Southgate's Many Thoughts of Many Minds	3 0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow Street.

BRANDIES.

	Cash Rs. a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft, and delicate, per dozen	30 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a Choice Matured Spirit	27 0
OLD BRANDY: a sound wholesome spirit	23 0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KNIGHT, BEVAN, AND STURGE'S CELEBRATED
LONDON PORTLAND CEMENT.
SOLE AGENTS,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

SCHIEDMAYER'S SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,

Of Solid Walnut Wood and made expressly FOR INDIA.

Price Rs. 675 Nett Cash, inclusive of packing

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CARLTON WHISKY.

SUPERB WHISKY,

FROM THE BONDED STORES OF
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co.,
OF
LONDON AND INVERNESS.

WE recommend very confidently "The Carlton" to the Indian Public, through the well-known House whom we have arranged to solely represent us in India, viz., CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

11 Years Old. Credit.	Cash.	5 Years Old. Credit.	Cash.
Rs. 33-0	32-0	Rs. 29-0	28-0

Each Bottle is capsuled, and the Corks are branded with our Trade Mark

RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S QUOTATIONS FOR CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS Co.'s THREE DAGGER BRANDY.

CREDIT. Rs.	a.		CASH. Rs.	a.
25	0	* STAR INDIA BRANDY	Qts. 23	4
22	8	* STAR WHITE LABEL	Qts. 21	4
21	0	* STAR, F. BEAUFORT	Qts. 20	0
		** STARS, Quarts		
		*** STARS, Quarts		
		**** STARS { FLASKS		
		{ ½ FLASKS		

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

ASQUITH AND LORD

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of Gentlemen homeward bound to their stock of useful articles for the journey, a few of which they enumerate below.

PRICE LIST.

		Cash Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Blue Serge or India Tweed Suits for General Wear during the Voyage		30	0	34	0
Sleeping Suits and for Early Morning Deck Wear	From	10	0	11	8
	To	18	0	21	0
Long Cloth Shirts, Very Strong	Six	22	8	25	0
Do. do. Linen Fronts &c.	„	28	0	31	0
Do. do. Collars on	„	31	0	34	0
Oxford Cloth (the genuine) do.	„	36	0	40	0
Coloured French Cambric, Collars on	„	30	0	33	0
Best Wool Flannel Shirts	Each	9	0	10	0
Do. Silk and Wool do.	„	9	0	10	0
Warm Knit Jackets		10	8	12	0
Do. Mufflers		2	0	2	8
Canvas Bags for Soiled Linen		5	12	6	8
Deck Chairs, all kinds and all Prices					
English Feather and Horsehair Pillows	Each	7	8	8	8
India Cotton Do.	„	2	8	2	12
Courier Bags, Leather and Canvas	From	9	8	11	0
Canvas Shoes (Superior)	Per pair	7	8	9	0
Sponges and Sponge Bags, all prices	From	3	0	3	8
Leather Purses and Sovereign Boxes		3	0	4	0
Marine Soap, a luxury in a Sea Bath	Per Box	1	4	1	12

Eau de Cologne, Perfumes, Combs, Tooth Brushes, Hair and Nail Brushes, Rug Straps, Travelling Caps, and every requisite for a long journey.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST ARRIVED.

MESSRS. J. AND E. AITKINSON'S CELEBRATED SWEET SCENTS FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF,

At Rs. 1-12, 2-8, and 6.

FANCY LEATHER TOILET CASES.
Fitted with Cut-glass, Toilet bottles filled with Scent, At Rs. 17-8, 21-8, and 37-8 Each.

BRONZE AND SILVER PLATED FUMIGATORS, At Rs. 4 and 8 Each.

COMPOUND ESSENCE FOR THE ABOVE, Per bottle, Rs. 2.

AITKINSON'S HIGHLY EXTRA PERFUMED TOILET SOAPS.
Per case of 3 Cakes, Rs. 4.
&c. &c.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
CHEMISTS, &c.
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

Dr. HENRY GOODALL, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act X. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Indian Succession Act 1865, and pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers' Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of HENRY GOODALL, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Madras Medical Retired List, formerly residing at Shoiapur, in the Bombay Presidency, but late of Bombay, deceased, who died at Bombay on the 14th August 1878, and PROBATE of whose Will and Codicil was GRANTED on the 23rd January 1879 by the High Court of Bombay to ALFRED DANN SAUNDERS, Esquire, of Bombay, one of the Executors of the said Will, are required on or before SATURDAY, the 15th day of March 1879, to send to the said Executor at the Office of Messrs. King, King and Co., in Church Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, the PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, at the expiration of such time the Executor will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he, the said Executor, Alfred Dann Saunders, shall then have notice, ALL PERSONS indebted to the deceased's estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executor, Alfred Dann Saunders.—Dated this 8th day of February 1879.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Solicitors, Bombay.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS. SHOT.
CARTRIDGES. WADDING.
POWDER. SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES

Of every description
IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND SERVICE in the SCOTTISH SCHOOL, BYCULLA, on SUNDAYS at 6 p.m and FRIDAYS at 8 p.m.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a Gentleman. Please apply to "M. D." care of this Office.

WANTED, a good DECCAN PONY, or country-bred Galloway, height 13-2 to 14. Must be sound and free from vice. Address W. W., care of this paper.

A RESPECTABLE NATIVE NURSE is desirous of attending a Lady or taking charge of children on the voyage Home for a small remuneration. No return passage required. Reference given. Address S. R., Post Office, Byculla.

BREACH CANDY HOTEL, BY THE SEA SIDE, is the acknowledged best and coolest in Bombay. Terms Moderate.

MAHABLESHWAR.—TO LET, for the season, MEANEE LODGE. For particulars apply to Mr. McDONALD, Scottish Schools, Byculla.

MATHERAN.—CAPRERA TO BE LET for the hot season, Rs. 500. Apply to E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street, or on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET at MATHERAN, ROSE HILL, No. 106, belonging to Colonel J. A. FULLER. Apply to FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, a COTTAGE PIANO by Robert Cocks & Co., almost new, has a very sweet tone. Apply to POMPY, care

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 7TH FEB. 1879.

THE easier position of the Money Market at home is confirmed by the favourable character of the Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday, the Reserve showing an increase of £1,100,000 and Bullion of £400,000, while discounts are less by £600,000. The proportion of the reserve to liabilities had advanced from 36½ to 39½ per cent., and it seems not unlikely that we may shortly see a further reduction in the Bank rate. The Stock Markets, however, remain unaltered, Consols at 96⅞, French Rentes at 113, and Enfaced Rupee Paper at 75 for Fours, and 80 for Fours-and-a half.

Wheat to arrive is quoted 1s. per quarter lower and Linseed in all positions has fallen 6d. per quarter, but Rapseed is unchanged. Cocoanut Oil remains as previously quoted, but Coffee has undergone a decline of 2s. per quarter all round.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were quiet but steady, and the Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, sales 10,000 bales of which only 700 were Surats. Americans were apparently unaltered, but quotations show a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in Comras and Broach, and ⅛d. per lb. in Good Dholleras on the spot. Yesterday's New York telegram, however, notwithstanding comparatively full receipts at the ports, quotes an advance of about 3-32 cent. in futures, May shipment now standing at 10·06 cents. per lb. The American figures to date are as follows :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Thursday's Receipts	23,000	17,000	19,000
Six days' ,, ...	146,000	114,000	116,000
Total since 1st Sept	3,403,000	3,223,000	3,257,000

Bar Silver in London is now quoted by Reuter at 50d. per oz., the same as given by private messages yesterday, and 60 days' sight Exchange on India has receded to 1s. 7 3-16d. per rupee.

EXCHANGE opened a shade firmer this morning, inasmuch as the Banks were willing to draw at 1-16d. over yesterday's quotations while they were less eager buyers. In the afternoon, however, there was more disposition shown to buy and the tendency at the close may consequently be called slightly weaker. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 5-16d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight.....	1s. 7 23-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 7¾d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 7 11-16d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,, ...	3·07d.	,,
Sovereigns each.....	Rs. 12-5	

On Calcutta no fresh business is reported, and we still quote demand 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight 1¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains quiet with no special movement either way. Fours Rs. 94½ to ¼, new Fours-and-a-half Rs. 99⅞ to ½.

The SHARE MARKET continues in the same dull and despondent condition with but few transactions passing. In Bank shares the only movement is a decline of ¼ per cent. in Bank of Bombays. Land and Press Companies are unaltered throughout, but the decline in Mill shares still goes on, a fall of Rs. 25 being quoted in Bombay United, Coorla, Great Eastern, and Madras United, and Rs. 5 per share in Manockjee Petit and Anglo Indian.

COTTON—Owing to the steadier accounts from Liverpool and the advance in futures in New York a decidedly better demand has been manifested to-day and about 2,000 bales have been bought for export at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. The bulk of the purchases have been for future delivery, the ready arrivals being still small, but we are glad to hear that business in the Oomrawuttee districts is rapidly becoming more practicable. Closing quotations are :—

Good Hinguphaut	ready.....	Rs. 208	per Candy.
,, Broach	(March).....	203	,,
,, Comra	(ready).....	189	,,
,, do.	(March)	187	,,
F. G. F. ,,	,, ...	183	,,
G. F. ,,	,, ...	178	,,

SEEDS.—Of Linseed the supply is insignificant and the nominal quotation remains at Rs. 6-6 to Rs. 6-7 per cwt. For Old Rapeseed the quotation remains at Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 6-13 for Guzerat and for New Rs. 7 per cwt. In Gingelly there is a considerable business doing at Rs. 41 to Rs. 42 per candy for white Cawnpore.

FREIGHTS continue remarkably dull and for Liverpool by steam the rate is 20s. both for ready and all the month, while by sail we quote 22s. 6d. to 23s. 9d. per ton. For Havre by steam the rate is steady at 30s., and for Trieste and Venice there is a comparatively active demand, 40s. per ton payable here having been done.

PIECE GOODS are still dull to a degree and the clearances from the bazaar are not much more than half of the usual consumption at this time of year. Prices are gradually giving way and the only saving clause in prospects is the possibility of lower prices inducing some revival in the demand.

In COALS we have not heard of any fresh business either on the spot or to arrive.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Shares.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	705 xd
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	675
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£12·10	6 do	108

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	21⅜	5·0	p. ct	295
Do. New Shares.....	..	£20	13·12·6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	6⅝	7·3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·13·1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co..	..	£100	1,000	do	1,160
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18	19·6·2·15	do	250

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	..	50
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p.s.		15
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.		925
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p.		1,250
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2 p.ct		55
Bhowanggar M. and F. Company.....	200	2,000	..	40	p.s.	900
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	25	p.s*	725
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	15	p.s*	65
Broach Mills	1,500	150	all	10	p.s*	4
Byculla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	25	p.s*	55
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	30	p.s*	725
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30	p. s.	525
Dharumsey Spinning ...	2,000	2,000	all	35	p.s	420
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	400	..	..	395
Fleming S. and W. Co..	3,750	500	all	40	p.s*	15
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20	p.s*	760
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	30	p.s.	725
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	..	600
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35	p.s*	625
Khandesh Spinning ...	750	1,000	all	50	p.s*	525
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50	p.s*	550
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all		Nil	600
Madras U. Spinning ...	425	1,000	all	70	p.s*	1,125
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	..	..	5
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	2,000	500	all	25	p.s*	90
Manockjee Petit.....	2,500	1,000	all	40	p.s.	1,030
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30	p.s*	925
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	..	160
National S. and W. Co.. of India.....	950	1,000	all	30	p.	650
Nerad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	..	10
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	..	30
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	10	p.s*	12
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25	p.s*	570
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75		325
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	25	p.s.	725
Soondersdas Spinning ..	600	1,000	all	75	p.s.	500
Do do, 1 Share.	500	1,000	250	125	p.s.	185
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	20	p.s.	725
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25	p.s.	500

* For Share or the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	p.s.	1,725
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250	p. s.	3,000
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½	p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	500	1,000	all	..	..	300
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld..	500	500	300	36	p. s.	190
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½	p. ct	48
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	..	p. s.	15 xd
Prince of Wales Insurance Company.....	250	8,000	1,000	75	p. s.	1,000
Thacker and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	..	..	105
Treacher and Co. p.s.	1,000	500	5 all	62½	p.s.	650
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	p. ct		190

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	4,000	3,000	all	15	p.s*	735
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,500	150	all	4	p. s.	110
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20	p. s.	550
PortCanning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	15	p.s.	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	180	5,000	28,500	150	p.s.	650
Albert Co., Kurrachee.	200	3,000	1,100	125	do	800
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18	p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	33	p.s.	540
Bellary	178	1,000	all	25		500
Berar Company (New)..	155	400	all	60	p.s.	400
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	14	do	80
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10	do	65
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75	do	100
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,250	all	30	do	450
Dhollera F. and G. Co.	600	1,000	all	18	do	125
East India Press Co....	382	1,000	all	100	do	850
Fort Press Co	50	8,000	3,250	30	do	600
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	75	p.s.	400
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	30	do	165
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250	do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25	do	300
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60	do	300
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.-...	100	1,000	925	125	do	1,000
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12	p.ct	550
Volkart's United Press Co.....		1,000	1,000	25	p.s.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 1st February 1879.

Open 1,268½ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,06,441	0	0
Merchandize	4,40,886	0	0
Telegraph	914	0	0
Total Rs.....	5,48,253	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,268½ miles ..... Total Rs.....	6,68,847	1	4
Decrease	1,20,594	1	4

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S.S. OCRUM, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and 291 deck passengers.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. MACEDONIA, 1,452 tons Captain J. Laird, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool 5th Jan., with a general cargo.

THE S. S. MULA, 548 tons, Captain M. Lawson, arrived in harbour on the 6th inst., from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and 153 deck passengers.

THE SHIP RAPHAEL, 1,547 tons, Captain J. W. Sherman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a cargo of 2,084 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP BELLE OF BATH, 1,478 tons, Captain W. E. Whitemore, which arrived in harbour on the 6th inst. from Cardiff 27th Sept., brought a cargo of 2,023 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. W. Morris (from London), General Godfrey, Mr. A. Pallos, and 176 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
7	Macedonia (s)	Laird	Liverpool, Jan 5.
	Vingorla (s).....	Dougherty ...	Kurrachee. Feb 3.
	Raphael	Sherman ...	Liverpool, Nov 2.
	Oorun (s).....	Baker.....	Mandvee, Feb 5.
	Presnitz (s).....	Purvis	London, Dec 25.
	Bougainville	Lefevre.....	Mauritius, Dec 28.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
7	Erimanta	Love	Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Macedonia, to Marseilles and Genoa.
Steamer Vingorla, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Mula, to Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Khundalla, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
3 Inventor(s) .....Reynolds .....Liverpool, Dec 29.
Japan (s) .....Gardner .....Hong-Kong, Jan 18.
Cyrene(s) .....Smith.....Moulmein, Jan 29.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 3.—Steamers City of Cambridge and Commonwealth Ship Naturalist. Barques May Queen and Marchioness of Londonderry. Schooner Adria.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
4 India .... Table Bay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Galatea s—2 cases umbrellas, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.
Trentham Hall s—30 cases porter, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Thibet s—27 cases sherry wine, Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Sons and Co ; 4 casks, 3,267 bars iron and 21 sheets zinc, Khunjee Jewa.
Blairgrowe s—50 drums linseed oil, Ebram Peerkhan.
Surat s—2 boxes printed books, The Tract and Books Society ; 1 case printed books, Govt, Central Book Depot, 3 cases printed books, Thacker and Co.
Wanlock s—15 cases old tom, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Ben Nivee—50 cases Madeira wine, Remington and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assiria s—25 cases brandy, D P Bhatha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

European 44—bales hemp, Lalljee Narranjee ; 280 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 49 bales wool, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 32 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha and Co ; 91 bales cotton, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co ; 101 bales cottos, Goculdass Cullidas ; 26 bales wool, Nundram Begraz ; 110 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow ; 4 bales cotton twist waste, P Fisher and Co ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 67½ cwts nuxvomica and 65 cwts myrabollams ; Mowjee Goodoo ; 100 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co ; 400 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Luckmedass Yurdhman ; 32 bales cottop, Mouhand Motichund.
Bellona s—2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 10 bales skins, P H A Cadur and Co ; 11 bales skins, and 20 bales hides, Shaik O A T N Meera and Co ; 9 bales hides and 10 bales skins, Syed and Ahmed Meeran and Co ; 10 bales skins and 5 bales hides, Adom Mohidin and Co ; 61 bales hides and 10 bales skins, Mahamedally and Co ; 11 bales skins, and 12 bales hides, P H S Soorajoodin and Co ; 399 cwts linseed, Remington and Co.
Trentham Hall s—10 tons bones, Beattie Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Salado s—247½ cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co ; 120 cwts, coir yarn, Bhanjee Furootum and Co ; 12½ cwts coir yarn and 35½ cwts coir rope, Jainaron Sittaram.
Scotland s—5 cases shawls, Hajee Safedin Goolamhoosein ; 300 cwts B horns, Hassum Noor Mahamed ; 45 cwts dry ginger, Mooljee Jaitha and Co ; 17 bales woolen carpets, Coonilall Munmohundass ; 6 bales skins, Esmail Peerdina ; 1952 cwts oilbanum ; Ralli Brothers ; 57 cwts nuxvomica, Ahmed Alli ; 82 cases tea, Forbes and Co ; 2282 cwts pepper, Thos H Moore and Co ; 170 cwts turmeric and 16 cwts nuxvomica, Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—428 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Surat s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Surat s—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 35 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Busheer s—10 bales cotton, Rahimtoola Khairas.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 6th February 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·956
Temperature of the Air	77·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·2
Dew Point	64·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·645
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	83·4
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	70·0
General Direction of Wind.....	N, NNW, NNE, NE, NW, NNW. N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	289.

HIGH COURT—FEBRUARY 8.

[Before the Hon. the Chief JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MELVILL.]

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

373—Hearn C & I,—Mithibai vs Futtehalli Shaik Ahmed and another—Trabjee and S.
376—Jefferson and I—Mithibai vs Muncherjee Cawasjee Davur and another—Smith and F.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

354-78—In person—Morlidhur Cutchee vs Cootboodin bin Mahomed—In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

528-78—Trabjee and S—Pundirinath Ramchundra Kavtakar and another vs Ruttonsey Damjee and another—Shamrao P.
248-78—Smith and F—The New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy S and W Company vs Joseph Abramovitz and another—Rimington H and C and In person.
546-78—Jefferson and F—Hussonally Moola Hakimjee vs The Manchester and Bombay S M Company—Smith and F.
556-78—Macfarlane and G—Dorabjee Jeevajee vs Madhoo Bunsey Chawford and B.
717-76—Smith and F—Jussodo vs Dharsey Oodhowjee &c—Lynch and T, H C and L and In person.
479-78—Trabjee and S—Gurjivandass Bhawanbhoy and another vs The Albert Mills Co., and others—J C Cama and Macfarlane and G.
34-78—Macfarlane and G—Narrondass Asavo vs Dhurrumsey Assoo—Prescot and W.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 3.

Graves, Colonel, Bombay Cavalry, on leave, from Bangalore.

FEBRUARY 6.

Moore, Dy Surg Genl, on duty, from Pen.
Lamb, Ins Vet Surg, on duty, from Mhyjee.

FEBRUARY 7.

Kelly, Captain, Staff Corps, on ——, from England.
Harden, Captain, 2nd Bengal N I, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 7.

Vincent, Captain, 1st C I Horse, on duty, to Angus.
Stevenson, Major, Poona Horse, to rejoin, to Seroor.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North Western Provinces Gazette*, Feb. 1.)

Mr Sturt, Assistant Commissioner, Jhansi, furlough to Europe for one year.

Mr Quinn, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Hardoi, furlough to Europe for seven months.

Mr Thornhill, Executive Engineer, Ganges Canal, is granted furlough to Europe for eighteen months.

Mr Good, Executive Engineer, is granted furlough on private affairs for twenty months.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, February 5.)

Mr Grahame to act as District and Sessions Judge of Ganjam during the absence of Mr Daniel.

Major G H Tillard to be Cantonment Magistrate, Trichinopoly.

Mr F W Taylor to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police.

The Rev J D Ostrorn, Chaplain of Vellore, furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

The Rev J M Walker, Chaplain of Trichinopoly, furlough to Europe for two years.

The Rev J Smith attained the rank of Senior Chaplain on the 16th January.

Mr Thomas, Acting Second Member, Board of Revenue, to be in charge of the Inam Department.

Mr George Mc Watters to act as Collector and Magistrate of the District of Coimbatore.

Mr Nicholson to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore.

Mr Fiddian to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Salem.

Mr Fawcett to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Malabar.

Mr Wynne to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Trichinopoly.

The services of Mr C Scott, Temporary Assistant Engineer, are dispensed with.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

With reference to the P W D Department Notification dated 27th Jan, the services of Lieut Dobson, R E, are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Acting Commander of the Forces.

Major Maycett, Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Bengal, is granted furlough out of India on private affairs for eighteen months.

Surgeon-Major H Ross is permitted to retire from the service from the 31st Jan on a pension of £292 per annum.

The service of Captain E D Shafto, Adjutant R A, Central District, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in the Ordnance Department.

His Grace the Governor is pleased to reappoint Lieut English 14th (King's) Hussars, to be an extra Aide-de-Camp on His Grace's Personal Staff.

Major Middlecoat, Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs.

Lieut Lodger, R A, is appointed Assistant Superintendent of Factories.

The following promotion is made : Captain L F Campbell, having completed twenty years' service, to be Major.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. SEXTON, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 7th February 1879.

1. With reference to Regimental orders of the 3rd January 1879, Para 2, the resignation of Vol H V Faulconer is cancelled.
2. Corpl Williams, A Company, is granted one month's leave of absence.
3. The following promotions take place in D Company from this date, viz :—

Corp.	Brown, to be Hospl Serjt.	
,,	Nevin, to be Serjt.	
L-Corp.	Dumayne, to be Corpl.	
,,	Eyres, to be Corpl.	
Vol.	Wood, to be L-Corpl.	
,,	Robbins, to be L-Corpl.	

By Order,
T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjt.,
Bombay V. R. C.

CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY 1879.

FASHES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter.....13th, 11h. 44·7m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Feb.					
Sat. 8	.....	6 33	5 58	{ 0 3 m 0 11 a	6 12 m 6 18 a
Sun. 9	Septuagesima Sunday...	6 33	5 59	{ 0 35 m 0 56 a	6 50 m 6 58 a
Mon. 10	.....	6 33	5 57	{ 12 1 m 1 37 a	7 28 m 7 39 a
Tues. 11	.....	6 32	5 57	{ 1 49 m 2 32 a	8 7 m 8 23 a
Wed 12	English Mail expected.	6 32	5 58	{ 2 28 m 3 15 a	8 51 m 9 7 a
Th. 13	.....	6 31	5 58	{ 3 0 m 4 19 a	9 38 m 10 3 a
Fri. 14	St. Valentine's Day.	6 31	5 58	{ 3 41 m 5 4 a	10 38 m 11 21 a

MESSRS. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

THE BOMBAY RACES.

THE following are the RATES which will be charged for TICKETS of ADMISSION to the Enclosures during the Meeting :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Voluntary subscribers of Rs. 50 and upwards will receive on application a Free Ticket of admission to the Paddock, Ring and Carriage Enclosure for the season.

Voluntary subscribers of sums between Rs. 15 and Rs. 50 will be charged as under.

Carriage Enclosure	Rs. 20	Season.
Ring and Paddock	,, 10	
Carriage Enclosure	,, 5	Daily.
Ring and Paddock	,, 3	

Each subscriber will be entitled to receive only one of the above Tickets.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS.

Carriage Enclosure	Rs. 40	Season.
Ring and Paddock	,, 20	
Carriage Enclosure	,, 15	Daily.
Ring and Paddock	,, 6	

No one will be allowed on the Course in front of the Stewards Stand or in any of the Enclosures without a Ticket.
Tickets not transferable. Early application should be made for places in the Carriage Enclosure. Names will be registered as received.
The Races will be held on the old Race Course at Byculla.

G. F. BEVILLE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 29th January 1879.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

SOUTH AFRICA.

BIRTHS.

STEELE—December 6th, at the residence of General W. Ashburner, District of Uitenhage, South Africa, the wife of Mr. C. E. Steele, Sind Commission, of a son.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

WALKER—February 6th, at Bombay, John William Walker of Hartlepool, late Engineer of the B. I. S. N. Company's s. s Goa, aged 27 years. English papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

WILLCOCKS—February 2nd, at Meerut, the wife of Mr. W Willcocks, Assistant Engineer, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

JOUBERT—February 3rd, at Calcutta, Leila, the eldest child of Dr. C. H. Joubert, aged 3 years.
PETER—January 27th, at Coombergram, Cachar, Humphry, infant child of James and Elizabeth Peter, aged 23 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1879.

WE regret to observe that the *Civil and Military Gazette* disagrees with the opinion we have lately expressed as to the unsatisfactory character of the relations at present existing between the Government of India and the Anglo-Indian Press. Our contemporary appears to be quite fascinated with the Press Commissioner and all his works, and, with regard to the complaint made by the *Statesman* and ourselves that the agreement we have entered into not to betray the origin of official *communiqués* often embarrasses us and has sometimes been made use of to put into our mouths statements for which we did not care to be held responsible, the *Civil and Military Gazette* indignantly remarks that it is our own fault if we have been taken in, as the conditions of our bond with the Government permit us to throw into the waste paper basket any communication which is not to our liking. We admit that the bond is ingeniously framed, and looks harmless enough ; and for some time, seduced by the attractive offers of the Government, we also were glad to delude ourselves with the pleasant fiction that we could desire no better guarantee for our independence than the stipulation leaving us at liberty to accept or reject official *communiqués*. But experience has taught us that this liberty of action is a delusion. Let us take an illustration of how the system works. An Editor in Bombay, for instance, receives just before his paper goes to press an official telegram from Calcutta or Lahore informing him, among other things, that the Amir has sent a reply to the Viceroy's *ultimatum* professedly dated the 19th of November but really written after the fall of Ali Musjid. How is it possible for him, even if he may have his own suspicions as to the accuracy of the information, to refuse to make use of it ? It is a piquant and interesting piece of news, and he knows that, if he does not publish it, all the other daily papers in the country will do so, and he will simply be ridiculed for his scruples of conscience. Now, why should an Editor be exposed to such a trial ? What conceivable reason of State can there be for asking him to become the medium of publishing statements for which the Government does not choose to make itself responsible ? And how can any honourable journalist reconcile it to his sense of self-respect to be made use of in this way ? We can understand that there may be occasions on which a Government would be justified in appealing to the patriotism of Editors of newspapers *not* to publish certain facts which in the public interest it was desirable to keep from the knowledge of an enemy; but, if a Government does not wish information which it has in its own exclusive possession to be made known, all it has to do is to refrain from giving this information to the Press. We cannot conceive of a case in which a Government, having no wish to secure an illegitimate influence over the Press, can have anything to communicate to the newspapers which it is unwilling to authenticate.

The defenders of the Press Commissioner say that, if we insist on making him openly responsible for everything he sends us, he can only send bare facts. Well, that is all we want ; we can form our own opinions, and have no desire to be favoured with those of the Government of India. The amusing part of the business is that, according to the *Civil and Military Gazette*, some of the opinions volunteered by the Press Commissioner and published by the newspapers under the solemn seal of secrecy, are not the opinions of the Government at all, but merely guesses at truth by the Commissioner's private friends and gossips. Thus, the Editor of the Lahore paper contemptuously reproves Mr. Forbes for supposing that he did not believe Shere Ali had written the reply to the *ultimatum* after the fall of Ali Musjid. He seems, in fact, when he is personally attacked for submitting to the dictatorship of the Press Commissioner, to be most anxious to free himself from what he feels to be a reproach, though he maintains the general theory that this dictatorship should be acquiesced in. His story is that, in conversation with the Press Commissioner at Lahore, he himself one day suggested that Shere Ali's letter had gone through two editions ; and the Commissioner, greatly taken with the idea, at once telegraphed officially all over India this version of what had happened. Our Lahore contemporary fails to see, apparently, what a ludicrous aspect this account of the objectionable telegram gives to the obligation the Press has contracted towards the Government. Here is an unauthorised and unwarranted story gravely circulated by the representative of the Government ; and the newspapers are forbidden to speak of its official character, or indeed to criticise it at all, for they cannot examine its pretensions to be believed unless they are allowed to say from what source the information has reached them.

We have persisted, ever since the institution of the Press Commissionership, in trying to find out what was the reason or pretext alleged by the Government for wishing to conceal the authorship of official *communiqués*. The establishment of confidential relations between the Government and the Press was not of our seeking, and we always had an uneasy feeling that it would lead to mischief. For many years the *Bombay Gazette* had flourished without State patronage and in spite very often of the furious antipathy of men in high places ; and the belief expressed by Lord Lytton that Anglo-Indian journalism is entirely dependent on the Government for its facts and reputation, while it may be true of journalism in Upper India, is quite inapplicable to the Press of Bombay. At the same time, we were and are far from insensible to the advantage of getting free telegrams of authentic news from the Government ; and we were satisfied for a time with the assurance given us that the stipulation as to not revealing the official origin of *communiqués* would be removed as soon as the Secretary of State had formally sanctioned what was a year ago regarded as only an experiment. This sanction having been given, and the Press Commissionership gazetted as a Department of State, we applied to have the gag taken out of our mouth. We got one reply which was remarkably polite, elaborate, and ingenious, and which, after reading it over once or twice, we simply could not understand ; but the point seemed to be that the Government wished to save us the trouble of editing our own paper by supplying us with something besides "bare facts." Now, as we have said, we prefer the real nude to dolls dressed by officials ; but we did not urge this preference rudely, we only asked to be furnished with an example or two of what was meant by the assertion that the Government would be compelled often to keep back useful information from the Press, if it were forced to authenticate all its *communiqués*. The example given us was the statement in a telegram of Dec. 31 that, "the Amir had left Kabul, resolved to seek Russian protection and place his case before a Europe pean Congress." It was gravely asserted by the Press Commissioner that the Government could not have published this statement in its own name ; *yet—risum teneatis* ?—this very statement, along with another reflecting on Lord Northbrook, was published in the London papers avowedly as an *official* telegram from Lord Lytton ! Could we desire a more conclusive proof of the absurdity of those pretexts on which the Anglo-Indian Press is kept in leading strings ? Some of our contemporaries show great simplicity in putting their trust in a Government which passed the Vernacular Press Act and some of the members of which did not conceal

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

FRANCE.
MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT TO THE CHAMBER.

PARIS, FEB. 6.

The President has sent a message to the Chamber, which expresses his devotion to Parliamentary Republican institutions. The Republic, says the message, shall be served by Republican officials, and the friendliness of the other Great Powers shall be cultivated.

LORD A. LOFTUS MADE AN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNOR.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

Lord A. Loftus has been appointed Governor at Sydney, New South Wales.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

Latest advices from the Cape bring the news that some skirmishes occurred with the Zulus on January 12th. The British loss was trifling. The Zulus are retreating into the interior.

SUSPECTED SPREAD OF THE PLAGUE.

A disease, which is suspected of being the plague, has appeared in Thessaly. Quarantine is ordered in Austria.

Consols 96¼.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL GRANT FROM ADEN FOR BOMBAY.

ADEN, FEB 7.

General Ulysses Grant (formerly President of the United States) and family are passengers by the P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Venetia which left for Bombay on the 5th instant.

LORD HARTINGTON AND THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

Lord Hartington, in a speech delivered at Liverpool, declared that the verdict of the country upon the foreign policy of the Government would be the principal question at the next general elections.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, FEB. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer El Dorado, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo left here to day.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

The Bombay Mails of the 20th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady; Suart mited business.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera..... 4 5-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 75
4½ per cent. do. 80
3 per cent. Consols for account. 96⅛
6 per cent. French Rentes 1872 113
Bar Silver 50

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	..£12,900,000 Inc.	£1,100,000
Bills Discounted	....£24,000,000 Dec.	£6,00,000
Bullion	....£30,400,000 Inc.	£400,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 39½.
Departure—Castor.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, FEB. 7, 6-39 A.M.

Mail Steamer Peshawar from Suez arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	....1s. 7 5-16d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 7 23-32d.	,,
Credits, 4 ,, ,,	....1s. 7¾.	,,
Documents, 4 ,, ,,	....1s. 7 11-16d.	,,
Francs 4 ,, ,,	....2·07d.	,,
Sovereigns each	..... Rs. 12-5	

VOLUNTEERING might be defined as a more wholesome and manlier form of Freemasonry. It brings men of various classes and social positions together on a friendly footing, while at the same time binding the members of the corps together by the strict bonds of military discipline, which require from the Volunteers no inconsiderable amount of sheer hard work and devotion to duty before they can be classed as effective members. The Bombay Volunteer Corps may be congratulated on having undergone this ordeal so well that there are now always present on parade a nucleus of trained men who keep up the character of the regiment and attract to it fresh recruits; and we think the corps has passed the stage when there was a possibility that it might decay and fade into nothingness. This happy result is due first, of course, to the good spirit of the Volunteers themselves, but next to the creditable exertions of the officers. Colonel Sexton and Captain Dunne, the Adjutant, have both worked with a will for the corps; Captain Tennent, the real author of the Volunteer movement, has continued to be to this day its life and soul, and the other officers have all shown an enthusiastic desire to assist in most of the work they have taken in hand. There is but one opinion that the corps has been very lucky in securing the services of the Hon. L. H. Bayley as its junior major. Major Bayley has gone into volunteering with a will, and, besides attending with great assiduity to his duties on parade, has shown his interest in the corps by many generous and kindly acts. He was the leading spirit of the Khandalla Camp; and yesterday evening he gave an entertainment at Malabar Hill to Captain Tennent's (D) Company, which will be long remembered in the annals of the regiment. The Company, about 50 strong, mustered at the level crossing near Charni Road station about 5-30, and, headed by the Band of the regiment, marched up the Siri road to Major Bayley's bungalow on the Ridge. In the compound a large tent had been pitched for the accommodation of the Volunteers; and a long table was laid out with dishes which reminded one, especially by the profusion of sucking pigs, of the celebrated dinner to the sailors on the Esplanade, except that Major Bayley had provided a liberal supply of excellent champagne instead of beer and porter. Among the guests present were Colonel and Mrs. Sexton, Sir Frank and Lady Souter, Captain and Mrs. Portman, Captain and Mrs. Fraser Hore, Captain Crockett, and Mr. Maclean. The officers of the Company present, besides Captain Tennent, were Lieutenants Freeborn and Little. After dinner, [illegible] gave the toasts of the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the outside supporters of the Volunteers, the healths of Colonel Sexton, Captain Dunne, the Adjutant, and the Captain and officers of D Company. Cheers afterwards were given and drunk with all the honours; and a final toast to Major Bayley, who, it was announced, had offered to present the corps with new colours, was received with acclamations and enthusiastic cheering. The Band played [illegible] after dinner, the new waltz, *Les Violettes*, being included in the selection of music. The entertainment commenced about 8 o'clock, when the Volunteers marched to Byculla by the [illegible] road past the reservoir.

WE hear that Lieut.-Colonel Bushby, Deputy Commissioner of the Buldana District, Berar, proceeds on furlough to Europe, and that Captain Ludlow, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, Berar, from Mysore, is confirmed in the 2nd Class.

WE would draw particular attention to the prospectus of the "Dog Show" which we print in another column, and would point out that the entries must be made not later than Wednesday next. This show, the first attempted in Bombay, will no doubt prove very interesting if all owners of dogs will enter them; and we hope that the promoters will be encouraged in their laudable efforts to make this exhibition a success.

THE Home Government have confirmed the recognition by the Government of India of Mr. J. Steven as acting Consul for Germany at Madras.

THE correspondent of the Lahore paper reports from Kelat-i-Ghilzai, January 25, as follows:—"General Stewart, accompanied by Head-Quarters' Staff, visited the fort yesterday inspecting and deciding the sites and buildings for troops and hospitals. Working parties from all the regiments are working daily, cleaning and levelling the ground and ruins. Subadar Major Mattadeen Dooby, twelfth Kelat-i-Ghilzais, who was present at the assault of the fort in the last war, was presented by General Stewart with a first class Order of Merit. Foraging parties go out daily for supplies which are obtained with great difficulty. The Commissariat arrangements in the rear are in a deplorable state; they appear to be unable to forward stores to the front. Only three days' tea and sugar are left here; no news of convoys having arrived in Kandahar. The Executive Commissariat officers with Brigades are working admirably; the postal arrangements as far as Kandahar are even worse than those of the Commissariat. Cavalry and Artillery horses are suffering greatly from want of clothing and food; compressed hay would be invaluable."

THE *Englishman*:—The rumour referred to by Mr. Caithness, in his speech at the Trades Association dinner on Thursday evening, was certainly of a somewhat startling character. It was the alarming statement that the Government of India contemplated abolishing barrister judges from the bench of the High Court, and the Chief Justice and Mr. Bell, while unwilling to believe in the possibility of any such radical or sweeping innovation, yet appeared to be apprehensive of some impending evil which would have the hardly less disastrous effect of abolishing in whole or in part the Original Jurisdiction of the High Court, and some alarm seemed to be felt on the subject. We venture to suggest that the "rumour" is incorrect, and the alarm very unnecessary. We are not in the secrets of the Legislative Department any more than the Chief Justice, but, so far as we have been able to learn, nothing more serious is contemplated than an extension of the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court to Rs. 2,000, the incorporation of the suburbs with Calcutta, limited residency jurisdiction, and certain improvements in the procedure and practice of the Court, and increased facilities for the execution of decrees.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*:—We are not surprised to hear that recruits are coming forward freely in Nepal. The genuine Goorkha is a born soldier, and our service is very popular with his class. We should not have much difficulty in adding 10,000 of these hardy little fellows to our Native Army if the Government only so willed it; but for some reason unknown to the public, or for no reason at all perhaps, Government will not augment the Goorkha force, but is content with the few weak battalions we now possess. In passing no doubt there were some political reasons for keeping the Goorkha element within a limited strength, but such reasons have long ceased to be tenable. In the present day it would be sound policy to add more battalions of Goorkhas to our Native Army.

MR. JUSTICE KERNAN, of the Madras High Court, in passing sentence the other day upon a prisoner for stealing ornaments from a child said, that "he had been found guilty of a very serious offence—an offence not necessitated by hunger, but the result of pure vice. He suggested that it is a fit question for the Legislature whether in a crowded city like Madras some law should not be introduced with a view to prevent children under a certain age wearing jewels in the public streets. Many cases of this description had already occupied and would yet occupy the time of the Court; and as long as people permitted children to wear and display jewellery in the streets, such cases as the present must frequently occur, seeing the large number of the criminal class which infested the city." His Lordship then sentenced the prisoner to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*:—That is a curious statement, if true, which credits our Government with the expressed desire to purchase Tirah from the tribes inhabiting it. If all accounts of the place are to be believed, Tirah is one of the most superb sites for a cantonment within the length and breadth of India. To substitute this valley for that of Peshawur as the head-quarters of the frontier division would save in European life alone the whole capital sum invested in its purchase, annually, at the normal price of land in the Punjab. Tirah is the country of the Oruckzais and but little known, although not more than four or five marches from Peshawur. It consists of two valleys between mountain spurs running out from the Safaed Koh. Both have ample forests and possess an abundant supply of water. The lower Tirah, visited by Captain Tucker in 1872, has an average altitude of 5,000 feet above the sea, and is about five miles in diameter. The height of the upper valley is believed to be about 7,000 feet, and at its greatest width opens out to about fifteen miles, but is intersected with low hills. The whole country is extremely fertile—fruit is abundantly grown, and the inhabitants are known to possess large flocks of cattle.

THE *Englishman*:—A series of most careful and elaborate experiments have lately been carried out at the instance of the East Indian Railway Company, by Mr. Louis Schwendler, with the view of determining the question of the applicability of lighting by the electric light to India railway stations. The conclusions arrived at have led Mr. Schwendler to recommend a system of the electric light at either the Allahabad or the Howrah station, the selection to be left to him in conjunction with the railway authorities. Of four varieties of dynamo-electric machines experimented on, he has selected a medium size machine by Siemens Brothers, as producing a much stronger light than the others for a comparatively small expenditure of power. With any of the machines, however, he found the unit of light produced by disintegration in the electric arc *at least* fifty times as cheap as the unit of light as produced by combustion, the difference representing, of course, an enormous margin in favour of the former. The lamp selected is the Sorrin lamp, which though theoretically inferior is more easily adjusted. The weak point is still the inconstancy and want of regularity of the light. After all the improvements he was able to make, in reference to lamps, and position, form and nature of the carbon points, he found the light still vary in intensity, during short intervals of time, between 1 and 3. Though these variations are only momentary flashes, they are still disagreeable to the eye, and in a theatre, or other steady should be considered, Mr. Schwendler urges, one of the most important questions to be solved.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette*:—There is apparently a *mot d'ordre* gone forth to "look out for Roberts," and to hit him hard if possible. He is "rash," and he is unwise—he is venturesome and foolhardy—and there is a tremendous row made about the extraordinary and unheard-of incident of war that an invading force should be obliged to be on the alert in an enemy's country against a night attack, and that the Cavalry stood by their horses, and the men lay on their arms. Well, there is, at all events, the certain fact that the correspondent on whose telegrams all the alarm for Roberts is built was able to send his messages, so that these Mongols, and others of whom our excellent contemporary the *Standard* seems in such mortal dread for poor Roberts' sake, have not even attacked the telegraph posts! It may be indeed true that General Roberts is somewhat apt to despise his enemy, as Bengal Artillery officers are prone to do, but he has, save in the one instance of the withdrawal of his rearguard, shown intelligence, capacity, and skill, and his attack on the Peiwar was so well conceived that we should be very little inclined to regard him as an incompetent officer. There is, in fact, reason to think that as a "young man"—any one under fifty in such a position is an intruder on old fogeydom's domains—as a Bengal officer, and as a Staff Corps man with Staff service, he is not in favour. He is, moreover, obnoxious to criticism, because he is a pet of Lord Lytton's; for, truth to say, his Excellency has not made himself acceptable to the purely military element in India, because he has shown a very marked tendency to consider him self Commander-in-Chief, and to repeat the affectations and reproduce the airs of Lord Ellenborough. In that attitude the Governor-[illegible] Viceroy has been mainly supported, if not [illegible] and put up, by Colonel Colley, whose ability is accepted as a fixed fact by all who know him, but whose influence, if not dictation, veiled as it may be under an official cloak from above, is not the less galling to and resented by the officers of higher rank and tried and longer service in the field who are supposed to direct military affairs in India. It is reported to us from that many duck-batching land that in the various discussions and controversies at Simla over the impending campaign and its plans the audacious views of the young Viceroy were by no means received with enthusiasm or due appreciation by the members of his Council, but that Major-General Roberts had the sense and discrimination to see the merit and wisdom of the strategy which he was soon selected to execute. The success which has hitherto attended the campaign has, we submit, been complete, and it is rather unjust to General Roberts to attack him, or to cry out against his conduct, because Lord Lytton and Colonel Colley have so far justified their policy in opposition to high authority. There has been and there is friction, no doubt about it, between the sword and the pen, and we can only recommend a little less keenness and a little more moderation on the civil side of the administrative and executive machinery, to diminish the heat and ease the working of it.

GENERAL W. NAPIER has written to the *Times* to give an unqualified denial to the assertion of a correspondent of that journal that the late Sir C. Napier had a harsh and ungenerous opinion of the French, and to declare that the conqueror of Sind had, on the contrary, the highest esteem and admiration for them, especially as a military nation, and that he always spoke gratefully of the kindness he received when a prisoner of war after Corunna. When he was made a K. C. B., he asked in a letter to his brother, "Have I a right to supporters? If so, one shall be a French drummer, for poor Guibert's sake." It is right to contradict such tales, for they may do harm. Nothing inconsed Lord Clyde more than hearing silly vituperation of the French. He, too, had been touched by his kind treatment when he was a prisoner of war, and years afterwards he was wont to dwell upon it. It is strange but true that Colin Campbell would have been made Commander-in-Chief of the English army in the Crimea but for the ingenious fiction that "he hated the French, was ignorant of their language, and would never get on with them," which was believed in high places. He was, in fact, the only officer of rank in the army of the Crimea who cultivated very friendly relations with the Generals of France, and his friendship with Vinoy, now Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, was Pyladic, although it did not prevent his being much incensed against Sir Anthony Stirling for sending to that officer for assistance without Sir Colin's knowledge on the occasion of the first reconnaissance towards the Tchernaya. They still talk in the French Army of the bequest which Lord Clyde left in his will to his French friend and comrade.

THE *Economist*:—The following comparative estimate of the metallic circulation in France and Germany has been made by Professor Soetbeer:—

TOTAL CIRCULATION per HEAD of the POPULATION.

	France. Millions. £	Germany. Millions. £	France. £ s d	Germany. £ s d
Gold coin	115	77·5 (say)	3 5 9	1 16 0
Current silver	115	23·5	3 3 0	0 10 0
Small silver coin	5	21·3	0 2 6	0 10 0
	235	122·3	8 16 0	2 16 0

In the "small silver coin" in the German estimate the 5-mark pieces and the thaler pieces in circulation are stated to be included. A detailed examination of the French small coin is not given. Estimates of this description can rarely be very accurate; they must be regarded as general surveys rather than as exact statements. In the case of Germany, however, the comparatively recent coinage may have given the opportunity for a closer calculation than can usually be made in these cases. Anyway the comparison between the two countries is curious. Few people in England would have expected that the metal circulating in France would be, in proportion to the population, more than three times as large as in Germany, or that the proportion of gold to silver in the former country would be so large. Whether the calculation is strictly accurate or not, it shows a belief that the total metallic circulation in Germany is nearly as large as that in England, while that of France is much larger. According to his estimate, the amount of the gold coinage in circulation in France is probably nearly double that in Great Britain, while the gold coinage of Germany is probably considerably less than that of this country.

THE *Morning Post* remarks that about the middle of December, when the public mind was full of anxiety and sorrow, when war had actually been undertaken in India, when commercial depression seemed almost at its worst, and banks were breaking and failures occurring every day, and when, to deepen all, the shadow of a great sorrow overclouded her Majesty's household and the whole country, there was concluded, silently and unobtrusively, a very remarkable, learned, and in all probability useful, undertaking—the revision of the English version of the New Testament. The Times having recapitulated the reasons which rendered the revision necessary, and described the composition and method of procedure of the Committee which has carried it out, says that of the merits of the performance it will, of course, be impossible to offer any opinion till it is before the world. From the revisers it passes to the two Universities, who will have to bring it out. Enough, however, is known of what has been done to justify the hope that within a few months England and the English-speaking world will have such an amended version of the Testament as shall be worthy of the learning and scholarship of the century, and conducive to a sounder and clearer knowledge of the great facts and doctrines of the Christian religion. The thanks of the whole country are due to the eminent scholars, from their president downwards, who have contributed so much learning, labour, and patience to this happy achievement.

Truth:—I have perused many an obituary notice on Marshal Espartero, but I have seen nowhere the real story of his great achievement of his life, the pacification of Bergara. The Carlist army had suffered great losses, but could still have held the field for some time; on the other hand, the Liberal army, after seven years' campaigning, felt truly sick of the business. Don Carlos had gone to France for a holiday; on each side the leaders had a genuine desire of following his example. It was under these circumstances that Espartero had a conference with Maroto, the Carlist general, for the purpose of negotiating a truce. They were old chums of the Spanish war, and since that time they had exchanged only cannon-balls, in addition to more than one fierce proclamation. When they met in a lonely farm at night, in the greatest secrecy, it was feared by many lest a quarrel, or even perhaps a personal encounter, might arise from the occasion. Both entered a lower room, in which a table had been disposed with candles, paper, pens and ink, and then were left alone. For more than five hours they were there closeted. What were they doing all this time? Simply this. On seeing Espartero, Maroto knew well for the greatest gambler that ever lived, Maroto had taken out of his pocket a pack of cards, and challenged his foe at *tresillo*. Espartero had always been lucky. He won first all the cash of his opponent, then he won his own terms for the truce, then, article after article, he won the entire submission of the Carlist army. Maroto paid his debt, like a gentleman, within twenty-four hours, and so ended the first Carlist war.

THE *Japan Gazette* gives the following item of Shanghai news:—"A large cotton mill for spinning and weaving by steam is being erected on the Pootung side of the Shanghai river Whang Poo. The mill is in the midst of cotton fields, the water of the river is good, and abundant labour of men, women, and children can be had at low prices. It seems very probable that before two or three years pass away several more mills will be made, and it is likely that this year a mill will be built at Tientsin for making the thick cotton cloths known as Nankings, which are much worn by the Chinese, and for which there is a very large sale in Mongolia and Manchuria. There is every season to believe that other manufactories will be set up, and Shanghai will probably become like Bombay a manufacturing centre." A Shanghai correspondent of the *Japan Mail* adds:—"The capital is said to be fully subscribed, amounting to the sum of Tls. 350,000, of which Earl Li has contributed Tls. 150,000. If the project has this great man's substantial support, it will certainly be attempted, but whether it will be a success or not depends mainly on the economy and honesty with which the undertaking will be managed, and foreign importers need not be afraid until the essentials are secured. That may be at the Greek Kalends."

THE *Asian*:—We are glad to be able to contradict the report that the Maharajah of Joudpur is about to retire from the Turf. He has no such intention, though it is not very difficult to guess the motives of the person who supplied the news to the *Pioneer*. There are several persons anxious to become the owners of some of the Maharajah's stud.

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICES as follows:—[illegible] (back of Grant Road Theatre), on Sundays, at Garland Hall, Hall, Fort [illegible] (back of Old Secretariat), and Old Dockyard Road, Mazagon, at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Also at each place, Mondays and Thursdays 7-30 p.m. English speaking natives are cordially invited.

The Harbour Service will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning the 9th inst, at 11 a.m., and Thursday evening next, the 13th inst, on board the Ship Macduff at 7-30 p.m. Captains, officers and men are earnestly invited.

A SIGNIFICANT reform, ordered by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University, is announced. The examination for the year 1880 and following years, Miss Edith Thomson's *England* is to be substituted for Lethbridge's *History of England*. Miss Thomson's book is one of a series edited by Mr. Edward Freeman, whose bigotry, happily, is more admirable than his politics; whereas Mr. Lethbridge shines more in the Political Department.—*Pioneer*.

WE hear from our friends in the front of a certain Brigadier General who has been causing some amusement (and no small annoyance,) by his eccentricities. Thus he has been endeavouring to put the camels of his Division through battalion drill with what success, or effect, may be better conceived than described! It is a pity that he has not an artist from the *Graphic* to make sketches so as to immortalise this eccentricity. Another complaint reaches us of this same officer being in the habit of trying a brigade parade, on the march, with his tried troops and so delaying them in reaching camp till near 8 P.M. making the officers and men utterly disgusted with the "martinetism" of this Northern Indian, who not only tires them *en route* with unnecessary exercise, but brings them in at an hour so late as to make it a difficult matter for them to get sufficient in the shape of food to recruit exhausted nature.—*Civil and Military Gazette* (Sind Issue.)

LICENSE TAX IN CALCUTTA:—According to our contemporary, the *Bengali*, the manner in which the Bengal License Tax Act has been brought into operation in Calcutta is simply scandalous. The most absurd feature in the whole thing is that, under an utterly false idea of economy, the working of the Act, which was intended to raise a new source of provincial revenue, was entrusted to the management of our local Municipality, which has proved itself so often constitutionally incapable of rightly managing their own affairs. Them, with that sublime indifference to private interests so apt to characterise the local Board of Revenue, and other similar wooden institutions, rules have been framed for the assessment of the tax, which, absurdly enough, assume the maximum fixed by the schedule as the basis of the assessment, making a petty shop-keeper at Hatkholah liable to the same rate as the Bank of Bengal. To cap the whole thing, appeals against these reckless and haphazard assessments are to be tried by Commissioners who rarely attend, and who, when they do attend, discharge their duty perfunctorily; and their decision, whatever it may be, is to be final!—*Indian Mirror*.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme will be played by the band of H. M.'s 9th Regiment N. I. at the Gymkhana Rink this evening:—

Valse	Jungherren Tanse	Gung'l
Overture	The Golden Cross	Brull.
Mazurka	(for Cornet)	Zikoff.
Quadrille	Arabesken	Budik.
Valse	Sympathie Tone	Gung'l.
Galop	Wally	Heinedorff.

BISHOP BOWMAN will preach at Dean Lane Hall, Fort (back of old Secretariat), at 11 a.m. and at Falkland Hall (near Grant Road Theatre) at 6 p.m., and Rev. Dr. Veeder, from Japan, will preach at Dean Hall at 6 p.m.

WE are requested to state that lotteries on the 1st day's sports will be filed and drawn in the Gymkhana between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. to-day.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—A Hindoo woman was yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Longden, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with selling spirituous liquor by retail without a license. She was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 20.

THEFT.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, a labourer was convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing two tins of cocoa, valued at Rs. 2, the property of the P. and O. Company, and was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

CHEATING.—A Mahomedan, named Shaik Ismail Oomer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of cheating, dishonestly delivering to another man a counterfeit two anna piece. He was fined Rs. 10, or in default to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of a day-labourer employed on board the steamship Scindia, who died from the effects of injuries he sustained through falling into the hold of that ship on the 4th instant. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

RECEIVING AN ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Hormusjee Shapoorjee Murreenbooa, a dubash, appeared to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Bapoojee Syramjee, a gunni in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company. The charge of assault was allowed to be withdrawn by the complainant, but a more grievous charge was substituted by the complainant against the accused, viz., with taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant, on which charge a summons was ordered to be issued, returnable on the 18th inst.

THE LICENCE TAX AT KURRACHEE.—The Collector of the Licence Tax here has not, it would appear, commenced as yet applying the screws for the current year, but he is busily engaged in recovering arrears for the past year, doubling his extortionate demands by way of penalty for not complying with the clause of the Act making payment of the tax compulsory within a stipulated period! Protests in the meantime are piled in heaps on his table, and they have not even been looked at and probably never will be, unless pressure from without is brought to bear upon the Collector, who is obeying to the letter the precept inculcated by a certain nobleman on his son:—"Get money, honestly, if you can, if not, *get* money."—*Beacon*.

CHARGES OF FRAUD AGAINST KESSOWJEE NAIK AND OTHER MILL DIRECTORS.

EIGHTH DAY, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Kessowjee Naik, Ghellabhoy Padamsey, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, and Sakulchund Nagurdas, directors of the Spinning and Weaving Companies to which Nursey Kessowjee was secretary, treasurer, and agent, appeared again before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to answer the charges of criminal misappropriation, criminal breach of trust, and cheating preferred against them by Mathuradas Lowjee, a shareholder and creditor of two of the Mills. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jardine and Bomanjee, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Cleveland, appeared for Kessowjee Naik; Mr. Bhaishunker for Sakulchund; Mr. Lynch (of Messrs. Lynch and Tobin) for Ghellabhoy; and Mr. Sayani (of Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani) for Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama.

Mr. Starling put in translations of documents produced the other day by Purmanandas Jeevundas.

Dr. Sidney Smith examined by Mr. Starling—I am a doctor of medicine and reside at Mazgaon. On the 20th November last I purchased hoondies drawn by the four mills. Previous to that purchase there were some negotiations through the brokers Camulsey Pramjee and Motichund Dewchund. Prior to the 20th November I did not see or speak to any of the accused about the hoondies, or the amount to be advanced on them, nor to Nursey Kessowjee. On the 20th November, I received certain statements about the position of the mills. I had seen them before that date. Here are the statements which I received, I think, from Camulsey. I also received four letters which accompanied the four statements. I never received a list (of loans to be paid off) which is mentioned in the letters. On the day I advanced the money, I wrote a letter to the directors of all the four mills, the total amount of the hoondies was Rs. 4,50,000. There were differences deducted. I think I paid in actual cash Rs. 3,80,000. The hoondies were at sixty sight, but were to be renewed at par. After I had taken the hoondies I did not say a word to Nursey about the hoondies, nor about the loan, nor about the state of the mills. On the 26th December 1878 I wrote a separate letter to the directors of the four mills, of which this is a copy. (It is marked for identification.) I sent the letter by hand by my clerk. I never received any answer. When I made the advance, I did not get any shares as security or by way of discount. I have not got the hoondies in my possession. They are at the Bank of Bombay. They are deposited there by me under discount.

Cross-examination reserved.

Purmanandas Jeevundas was recalled.—I produce 50 shares of the New Fleming Company from 3,693 to 3,747. I have not brought the other shares, because they are mentioned in the memorandum.

The Magistrate told him to go and get the rest of the shares at once.

Unusseley Fremjee examined by Mr. Starling.—I am a broker and reside in Brabhoy Mohla. In the month of November last, I and Motichund Dewchund negotiated a loan from Dr. Sidney Smith of Rs. 4,50,000. I also saw Nursey Kessowjee Naik. I believe I saw on one occasion Kessowjee Naik too. Previous to the loan being granted I handed over some accounts to Dr. Smith. I cannot read English; but I believe these are the papers I handed to Dr. Smith. I received them from Nursey Kessowjee.

Mr. Lynch objected to the statements being received in evidence. They were produced with the view to connect the defendants with Nursey Kessowjee; but there was not a tittle of evidence to show that the directors had any knowledge of the statements.

The Magistrate said he must receive the documents without saying that it would not be necessary for Mr. Starling to prove at a subsequent stage that the directors knew of them.

Mr. Bhaishunker objected on the ground that it was not a relevant fact. Dr. Sidney Smith did not say he made the loan on the faith of the statements, nor whether it was not made on the faith of the securities mentioned in the list.

The Magistrate said it was a relevant fact, for Dr. Smith made the loan to the mills although it was made to Nursey Kessowjee as agent.

Mr. Cleveland submitted it was evidence against Nursey Kessowjee, but not against the defendants. It must be proved that the documents came to the knowledge of the defendants.

The Magistrate.—Mr. Starling must prove that the defendants had knowledge of them.

Mr. Starling said he was now proving the charge against the principal. There were charges of abetment; and it would be shown that the abettors had knowledge of the documents.

Cross-examination reserved.

Nemchund Mahapchund examined by Mr. Starling.—I am a jeweller and lend money. I had a dealing with the Nursey Fleming Company. I had advanced Rs. 10,000 to the company. On the 11th November last, I advanced money on the deposit of shares. I paid Rs. 10,500 to Raghowjee Kirpall (partner Nursey Kessowjee and Co.) for 55 shares. They were afterwards redeemed by him. I handed the shares back to him. The shares were transferred to my name. I do not know into whose name they were re-transferred. I signed the transfer without paying any attention to the name of the transferee. They were redeemed on the 27th November last. The loan of Rs. 10,000 was made in two sums of Rs. 5,000 each. The first Rs. 5,000 were advanced on the 28th September 1878, and the second on the 14th November 1878.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cleveland.—I have had no dealings with Nursey Kessowjee and Co. I know them merchants in a large way of business. Their [illegible] in the Native Bazar became shaken [illegible] month and a half ago by the [illegible] about a month or Co. I was a shareholder of any of the four mills. [illegible] the fall of the house of Nicol and Nursey Kessowjee did the business of the New Fleming Co., and the firm were the bankers of the company. So far as was known to most people in the bazar. Those who had business with the company must have known that they were the bankers.

The other advocates declined to cross-examine.

Ardaseir Hormusjee Chinoy examined by Mr. Starling.—I am a trader and reside in Mody Street. On the 2nd or 4th December last, I advanced money on the new issue of shares of the New Fleming Company. I advanced the money through Nursey Kessowjee. Before advancing the advance I had a conversation with Kessowjee Naik. I went and spoke to Kessowjee about the loan. He said "yes, you can pay to Nursey Kessowjee on account of the new issue, as the new issue will be mortgaged to you at the rate of Rs. 100 margin per share. You need have no fear; the directors have just passed a minute on that account." I lent Rs. 10,000 on 31 shares. About the 11th or 12th December 1878 I received back Rs. 2,000 from Bapojee in order of Nursey Kessowjee. Bapojee is clerk to Nursey Kessowjee or Kessowjee Naik. I got the Rs. 2,000 as further margin. On hearing of Nursey's failure, I saw Kessowjee Naik, C. N. Cama, Gungadas, and Bapojee the clerk. I asked them to pay me more margin for the loan. They said "you are all right; the amount is credited in the book of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company." I do not remember the date. It was the end of December, the 26th or 28th. This is the entry I afterwards saw about my loan in the company's book. I saw the entry at the office. There were many creditors present, also C. N. Cama and Sakulchund. I was not one of the committee, but I examined the books at the same time as the committee were examining. Cursetjee Cama allowed me to examine the book.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bhaishunker.—I do not assist the complainant. I have not promised to pay any of his costs. I advanced the money to Nursey Kessowjee by order of Kessowjee Naik. The agreement and the receipt which I got were signed by Raghowjee Kirpall for Nursey Kessowjee. I paid the money to the shroff in the room next to Kessowjee Naik's office. They are with my solicitor. The receipt was not given me in the name of the New Fleming Company; but it was promised to be for the company. It was not signed by the directors. I opened my account with new issue of the New Fleming Company, deducting the loan between Nursey Kessowjee and Co.

Further cross-examination reserved until the witness produced his book.

Nusserwanjee Syramjee, clerk to Mr. Jackson, provisional liquidator of the New Fleming Company, produced a letter of 20th November from Dr. Sidney Smith, which was among the papers in the hands of the liquidator [illegible] a letter of 26th December.

The case was then adjourned until Wednesday next at 12 o'clock.

THE following strange advertisement appears in a Calcutta paper:—"The ladies in the barouche that drove over a gentleman outside the entrance to Eden Gardens on Monday evening last, and who did not stop, may be glad to know that he was not altogether killed, though severely hurt, through the careless driving of their coachman."

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FIFTH DAY, FRIDAY, FEB. 7.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LAXITY AT THE JAIL.

At the rising of the Court on Thursday, his Lordship intimated his intention of sitting at a quarter to ten this morning. When the Court assembled at that hour, the Jail officials had not arrived with the prisoners, and did not put in an appearance till half an hour afterwards.

Mr. Constable Jones, who had charge of the prisoner Deighton, in answer to the Bench, said he went to the County Jail at a quarter past nine, but the prisoner was not dressed, and he had to wait till a quarter to ten o'clock before he was ready.

His Lordship said since the Government had reduced the establishment of the Jails—both the County Jail and the House of Correction—it became almost impossible to get on with the business of the Criminal Sessions. The delay might result in the Jury being again locked up for the night, which would not have been the case had the prisoner been present at the proper time. Unfortunately, he (the Judge) had no power over the officers of the County Jail or the House of Correction, or he should know how to deal with the matter.

THE FIRE ON BOARD THE ZEPHYR.

The trial of John Thomas Deighton on a charge of instigating the syrang of the ship Zephyr to set fire to that vessel, was resumed.

In the course of the trial, while one of the crew of the vessel was being examined for the prosecution, the prisoner said he had seen the master of the ship (Captain Corston) who had been previously examined, and was sitting in the Court, making signs to the witness.

The Foreman of the Jury—I saw him shake his head, your Lordship.

The Judge—Tell that man to come forward. Do you hear that several people in Court have seen you making signs to the witness?

The Master—I don't recollect. I might just shake my head, but I meant nothing by that, sir.

The Judge—If I thought you had done it intentionally to influence the witness, I would fine you Rs. 100. It is possible that you may have shaken your head without intending to make a sign to the witness. You must go out of Court now.

The Foreman said several of the Jury had noticed the witnesses looking round as if for instructions; and there were several persons connected with the case seated about.

The Judge—If I can only have a distinct case made out, I shall know how to deal with it; but it is possible that a man seated in the Court and interested in the case may move his head without intending to make a sign to the witness.

Louisa Bloom, a denizen of Kamathipura, was called to prove that the prisoner was at her house on the night when the fire occurred, and that he told her the next morning, before leaving the house, that he had been unable to sleep because he had dreamed that his ship was on fire and the masts were broken.

On entering the box, the witness announced her intention of "not saying nothing" till she had been paid for her trouble.

The Judge—I do not know that that applies to criminal cases. Did you get paid when you went to the Police Court?

The witness:—I got an order from the Magistrate to come, and I "came".

The Judge—You are ordered to speak now, and you will please to answer the questions. You will get what expenses you are entitled to afterwards.

The witness—I know very well about afterwards. That is other men did not pay me afterwards.

The Judge—You will answer the questions which will be put to you or else I will take means to make you. You will answer questions, or you will perhaps go to prison. I had better inform you that if I think a witness is not answering questions in a proper manner, I have the power to send that witness to prison for contempt of Court, and that course will be adopted with you unless you answer questions.

The examination of the witness was then proceeded with.

The result of the case was that the Jury returned a verdict of "not guilty," and the prisoner was discharged.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

MOWJEE BHANJEE VS. AMERSEY JOOTHA.

At the Small Causes Court the other day, the following judgment in this case was given by Mr. Hart, the Chief Judge:—

This is an action to recover the sum of Rs. 1,000 as damages which the plaintiff says he sustained by reason of the defendant having maliciously prosecuted him on a charge of having destroyed a valuable security under section 477 of the Indian Penal Code. The first point as to the amount of damages it is to be observed that the plaintiff is a broker earning from Rs. 800 to Rs.1,000 per annum, and the special damages which he claims to recover he alleges to be those sustained by him by reason of his wrongful detention for 7 hours on the night of 6th December 1876, from 6 p.m. till 1 a.m. when he was released on bail and the costs to which he was put by his defence in the Police Court. As to the latter item, he proves that he paid Rs. 100, but this was not his own defence only, but included the costs of two others who were arrested with him. His own share in this sum therefore

Instead of being voted by a Council, in which the Indian public is supposed to be after some fashion represented, and all the members of which are theoretically bound to bring their best wisdom to bear on them, both justice and policy would demand that that Minister should be guided mainly by local experience and opinion. Indeed, we are almost inclined to think that it might be better if such were the system. At least, it would then be impossible for the Secretary of State to shelter himself behind a Council, the members of which, though really mere puppets, are nominally independent. The fact of his responsibility being obvious to all the world, his sense of responsibility would probably be keener.

No measure was ever brought forward in the Indian legislature for which there was—we will not say less reason, but even less plausible excuse than this Bill. No one in this country has asked for such legislation. The people whom it is intended to protect are to the present moment completely innocent of all sense of the necessity for protection, and, if consulted, would be the first to deprecate the kind of protection which it is proposed to force upon them. Not even the faintest suspicion of the necessity for such protection had, we imagine, occurred to any one of Indian experience till it was suggested from without. We are strongly inclined to think all attempts to settle by legislation the terms between capitalists and labourers unwise; but at any rate they are only defensible, where the pressure of competition renders labourers helpless to protect themselves, and where capitalists have so far taken advantage of that pressure to impose upon them terms which either outrage humanity, or are obviously inconsistent with the common good. No one will contend that such conditions exist in the case of the proprietors of Indian mills and their work people. There is no fierce struggle of hungry multitudes for employment. Wages are above rather than below the ordinary Indian standard. The actual conditions of work are far easier than those prevailing in any European country. On the other hand, there are very strong reasons against any interference which can tend to put a clog on manufacturing enterprise in a country where it has only just passed out of the experimental stage, and is still in its infancy; and the economic conditions of which point to the assiduous encouragement of manufacturing industry as an essential condition of its progress.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH.—JAN. 18.

MANNERS.

Discontented Pauper (on the Christmas Dinner).—"Well, this is the wust Chris'mas Dinner as ever we'ad since I've been in the 'Ouse! I thinks as when we 'as a Dinner Party, the Master ought to ax us whether we likes it well done and whether we takes Fat, and not cut the Vittles and shol it on our plates anyhow!"

THE OLD, OLD STORY!

The following has not yet been sent to Mr. Punch from the India Office for publication.

FROM VICEROY, January 18, 1879.

Smith reports from Jones continuance of harassing attacks. Troops have behaved splendidly. Defences all taken at point of bayonet, and enemy only prevented from being driven over crown of pass through rations for three and a half days not having been given out owing to an overnight.

Accounts from Robinson encouraging. Troops sleeping in open without great-coats. Thermometer for below zero. Only 72 per cent. frost-bitten. Spirit excellent. Means to move forward as soon as supply of great-coats, boots, and dhoolies to hand.

Brown advanced to within sixteen miles of Muckerabad. Waiting for transport. Had to eat artillery elephants and horses of personal staff. Enthusiasm of troops remarkable. 117th and 153rd (Duke's Own) Native regiments, without any officers at present, owing to casualties. Have directed advertisements in local papers. Native chiefs still respectful.

Jenkins reports issue of following order of day on eve of advance:—

"Soldiers,—To-morrow, without baggage-waggons, commissariat, ambulance, doctors, lint, rations, or boots, you will move forward to do the behests of your Viceroy, the monthpiece of your beloved Empress. Owing to one of those departmental mistakes which are among the fortunes of war, your recent camping-ground has been more cold and damp than was pleasant at the late exceptionally low temperature. Forward, soldiers of the Expeditionary Force! If behind you lurks marsh fever, before you lies the enemy! Remember that whatever England may do herself, she expects every man to do his duty. Think then of Assaye and Netley! Your country looks towards you! Whether charging without shoes and rations, or returning to your native shores laden with honours and bent with rheumatism, England is still proud to own you as her sons! Forward!"

The above, printed in English, Pashtoo, Persian, and Hindustani, was posted in camp yesterday, and produced an excellent effect.

An easy feeling prevails in official circles at Calcutta.

EDISONIANA.

As an infant, it is now distinctly remembered by his old nurse, and by "his sisters, and his cousins, and his aunts," that lights, whether in the nursery or the parlour, the ship's gloomy cabin or the lonely beacon far away on a ledge of rock in the solitary ocean, had an irresistible attraction for the youthful Edison; and it is related by his biographers that once when his mother undertook a long railway expedition in the depth of winter, and took her baby-boy with her, he never once removed his gaze from the lamp in the carriage, and was "good" from the beginning of the journey to the end. The germ of some great discovery in the future may have been latent in that prolonged stare.

As he grew older, his favourite toys were miniature lamps and candlesticks, and little speaking-trumpets, and tiny telescopes, and he was never tired of playing at telegraphs with his brothers and sisters and their young companions.

"The child is father of the man"—so before he was eight, the future inventor of the phonograph, the microtasimeter, the megaphone, and the aerophone, had devised considerable improvements in the ordinary pea-shooter, whereby its range was greatly extended and its momentum increased, and had added more than one note to the compass of the Jew's harp.

At the age of fourteen he took out a patent for an ingenious contrivance to enable persons of an obese habit to pick up things from the floor without undergoing the inconvenience of stooping. His instantaneous hat-peg was also widely adopted, and universally appreciated throughout the Western States before he left off jackets.

The Great Wall of China will probably be the scene of Mr. Edison's first public display of the Electric Light on any extensive scale.

A plan for the illumination of the Great Desert has also been under consideration, but some difficulty having arisen with the Government about the lamp-posts, this project is for the present abandoned.

A Submarine Tunnel between Liverpool and New York, as light as day and as warm as summer, is now regarded as an unquestioned certainty, only awaiting Mr. Edison's leisure to attend to the details.

His ordinary dinner hour is six, but as it is his inflexible rule never to sit down to table until he has produced some new invention or improvement, however small, for the benefit of his contemporaries and the advantage of posterity, it frequently happens that it is midnight before he can partake of the family meal.

Some of the greatest men have set a different estimate on their productions from that entertained by the outside world.—Milton, for example, it is said, thought more highly of his *Paradise Regained* than his *Paradise Lost*—and in Mr. Edison's case it is well understood that his most cherished invention, and the one on which he rests his surest claim to fame and the future Presidency of the United States, is his Electric Pen-wiper.

Thomas Alva Edison is a young man, but little over thirty, and a great future lies before him, in which he may be expected to electrify both the Old and New World with his inventions.

A FASHIONABLE COMPLAINT.

Mamma.—"Papa dear, the Children have been asked to the Willoughby Robinsons' on the Eleventh, the Howard Jones's on the Fifteenth, and the Talbot Brownes' on the twenty-first. The'll be dreadfully disappointed if you don't let them go! May I write and accept, dear Papa?"

Dear Papa [savagely].—"Oh, just as you please! But, as Juvenile Parties should always be taken in time, you had better write to Dr. Squills and tell him to call on the Twelfth, Sixteenth, and Twenty-second."

LOTS FROM THE LOTTERY.

Concerned, as he must needs be, in the drawing of the Exhibition Lottery now in progress, Mr. Punch, with the aid of one of the most trustworthy mediums in the market publishes [by anticipation] a list of some of the principal prizes, and their winners:—

An Axe [double-edged], warranted to do no harm to anybody but the person that uses it; and a mechanical [twenty-horse power] pen-holder—Mr. Gladstone.

Pandora's Box, with all the evils warranted out, and hope supposed to be still at the bottom—Lord Beaconsfield.

The Prophecies of Nostradamus, with references to remarkable fulfilment—Ditto.

A Thousand Cases of Fireworks—Ditto.

A White Elephant—Lord Lytton.

Ten dozen pairs of Stays. Ditto, Six dozen pairs of Strong Braces—Sir Stafford Northcote.

A Fortune in Gas Shares—Mr. Edison.

A Liqueur Case, a Cask of Sherry, Two Hundred dozens of Bottled Stout, and a gross of false noses [red with grog-blossoms]—Sir Wilfrid Lawson.

Fancy Costumes. A Ball-fighter and a Harlequin—Major O'Gorman.

A life Admission to *Our Boys*—Mr. H. J. Byron.

A Case of Goldon Opinions [Canadian Manufacture]—The Marquis of Lorne, and the Princess Louise.

Un-desirable Family Mansion, with immediate possession, in Cabul—Sheer Ali.

A Hundred Albums, with Photographic Portraits of a Celebrated Beauty, in all her favourite Attitudes, Dresses, Decorations—Mr. Langtry.

A Slang Dictionary—The Lord Chief Justice of England.

Old Egyptian Bonds [Papyrus from the Tombs of the Kings at Thebes]—The Khedive.

Twenty square miles of Patent Good-Intention Pavement—The Sultan.

An I. O. U. for a Hundred Millions of Turkish Lire, and a Life-Preserver-Jacket to be worn under the outer clothing—The Emperor of Russia.

A Policy in the Accidental Insurance Company—Zazel's Farini.

A 200-Ton Krupp Gun—Mr. John Bright.

Grand Prize, a new Volume of Punch—The Whole World.

DISAPPOINTMENT.

Squire [on Christmas-Eve, to Bachelor Curate of his Parish].—"Do you Dine at Home to-morrow, Mr. Smallpay.

Curate [in grateful anticipation of an invitation to the Hall]—"Yes——"

Squire [who is Horticultural.]—"Then I'll take care that your Table is well supplied with Celery!!"

THE REWARD OF MERIT.

Mrs. Lyon Hunter.—"How do you do, Mr. Brown? Let me present you to the Duchess of Stilton! Your Grace, permit me to present to you Mr. Brown, the distinguished Scholar!"

Her Grace [affably].—"Charmed to make your acquaintance—er—Mr. Brown?"

Mr. Brown [with effusion].—"Your Grace is really too kind. This is the *ninth* time I've enjoyed the distinction of being presented to your Grace within the last Twelve Months; but it's a distinction I value so highly, that, without trespassing too much on your Grace's indulgence, I hope I may be occasionally permitted to enjoy it again!"

[Bows, and absquatulates.

SINCE the days of a late popular Bishop who was known as a good story-teller, one has heard of nothing emanating from the Bench worth repeating. There seems to be, however, one Bishop who has a keen sense of humour. I heard of a clergyman who was more than pressing on several occasions to get appointed to a living, and was perpetually petitioning his Bishop when a vacancy occurred. The Bishop, getting irritated at these constant requests, said to him at last, "My dear Sir, if it rained a shower of vacant benefices in my diocese, all I should offer you would be an umbrella." During dinner one evening at the Bishops, the remark was made that, however zealous a representative of a particular party in the Church a man was, when he was raised to the Bench his opinions invariably became lukewarm. "Yes," the Bishop replied, "that is easily understood. When you get at the top of the wall you can see on both sides."—*Vanity Fair.*

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

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